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This table of $\log \Gamma a$, from $a = 1.000$ to $a = 2.000$ is a facsimile reproduction of the one given on pages 490–499, volume 2, of Legendre's *Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques*, Paris, 1825. This table was also reproduced in O. Schlömilch's *Analytische Studien*, 1848, p. 183f. A seven-figure abridgement is given in *Smithsonian Physical Tables*, seventh revised edition, 1920, pp. 62–63. A six-figure abridgment is given in B. Williamson, *Integral Calculus*,¹ 1884, p. 169. A four-figure table for $a = 1.01$ to 2.00 is given in B. O. Peirce, *A Short Table of Integrals*, 1899. There is a very brief table, for $a = 1.0$ to 1.9 , on page 30 of E. Janke and F. Emde's *Funktionentafeln mit Formeln und Kurven*, 1909. A ten-figure table for $a = 1.005$ to 2.000 for intervals 0.005 is given by G. N. Watson in *Report of the . . . British Association . . . 1916*, pp. 123–124. But earlier than any of these was a table to twenty figures given in 1813 by Gauss² (*Werke*, vol. 3, pp. 161, 162; vol. 10₁, p. 375), for $a = 1.00$ to 2.00 . Legendre's table is the only one of these referred to in the pamphlet under review.

A seven-figure table was given on pages 58–61 of *Tables for Statisticians and Biometricians* edited by K. Pearson (Cambridge University Press, 1914). It has been found however that for many purposes especially in the construction of tables of other functions, it was needful to work with at least ten figures.

A ten-place table of $10 + \int_0^x \log_{10} \Gamma(1+t)dt$, for $x = .01$ to 1.00 for intervals 0.01 , was given by G. N. Watson (l.c., p. 124).

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Specimen Answers of College Candidates in Plane Geometry written at the Examinations in June, 1920. (Document no. 99, April 1, 1921), New York, College Entrance Examination Board, 1921. 8vo. 22 pages. Price 25 cents.

Preface: "The following specimen answers, with the accompanying general suggestions to candidates, have been prepared for publication under the editorship of the chief reader in plane geometry, with the co-operation of the other readers. The editor desires to acknowledge hereby his appreciation of the indispensable assistance of his colleagues, at the same time accepting personal responsibility for such numerous imperfections as have doubtless resulted from his failure to give full and exact expression to their convictions.

DUNHAM JACKSON."

On pages 3–6 there is a general introductory commentary: on page 7 the paper set; and on pages 8–22, three answer books, one marked 80, another 60, and the third 55. The marks for each question and the reasons therefor are indicated.

Suggestions for Students of Mathematics. Mathematics and Life Activities. (Brown University, Bulletin of the Department of Mathematics, Number one). Providence, R. I., March, 1921. 8vo. 8 pages.

Foreword: "This Bulletin is intended primarily for students taking an introductory mathematical course in college.

"A second Bulletin will set forth the facilities and opportunities offered at Brown for pursuing the study of mathematics—especially for its own sake. This will include details regarding the

¹ This table is given in C. B. Davenport, *Statistical Methods*, second edition, New York, 1904, pp. 126–127; and in W. P. Elderton, *Frequency Curves and Correlation*, London, 1906, pp. 166–167.

² The *Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften*, vol. II–1, 2, 3, 1899, p. 170, incorrectly attributes this table to Nicolai. On the other hand, the table of digamma functions, attributed to Gauss in Tract no. 1, reviewed above, was *not* by him, but computed by Nicolai under Gauss's direction.